

Lucy A. Gaylord, and Nelson J. Weller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARRETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Jesse Harrall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Unity A. Steel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of W. H. Parker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GOEBEL: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Henry C. Davis, William Hand, Andrew M. Dunn, and Patrick Kinney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HIGGINS: Petition of Division No. 169, Polishers and Buffers' Union, of Norwich, Conn., and Division No. 262, A. A. of S. and E. R. E. of A., of Norwich, Conn., for reestablishment of the American merchant marine—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Petition of Brussels Carpet Workers' Union, No. 241, of Thompsonville, Conn., for the shipping bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HILL of Connecticut: Petition of John E. Clark et al., for passage of bill H. R. 15268, against the duty on works of art—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Papers to accompany bills for relief of George M. Fowler, Sally J. Latham, Samuel R. McFarland, and Francis Morton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of members of the bar of Keokuk County, Iowa, for a division of the circuit and district courts of the United States in the southern district of Iowa—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAMB: Petition of Good Will Council, No. 26, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Richmond, Va., for bill S. 4403, restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MAHON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James W. Cosgrove—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Mrs. Ella Guthrie et al., of the Presbyterian Church of Mexico, Pa., for investigation of the condition in the Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles Hassett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Joseph Rose—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Hartford Matherly, George E. Coster, Melton J. Beebe, Willa Fyffe, and Andrew J. Holloway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLCOTT: Petition of citizens of New York City and the Second German Baptist Church of New York City, against abuses of power in the Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Joseph B. Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARSONS: Petition of the National Association of Colored Women, against the abuses in the government of the Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the students and faculty of the Art School of New York City, for free art legislation as per bill H. R. 15268, of 1906—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEARRE: Petition of Brewery Workers' Union No. 265, of Cumberland, Md., for the ship-subsidy bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Francis G. Bourasaw, Adelbert L. Green, John C. Hurst, Mrs. Anna A. Crandall, Thomas Dixon, William J. Barker, and Samuel Limenstall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of citizens of Middlefield and Derby, Conn., for removal of the tariff on works of art—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Elm Lodge, No. 420, of New Haven, Conn., International Association of Mechanics, for the ship-subsidy bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Local Union No. 307, Sheet Metal Workers, of Meriden, Conn., for the ship-subsidy bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Admiral Foote Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Haven, Conn., for the retention of the canteen in the National Soldiers' Home—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of various newspaper publishers of the Second Congressional district of Connecticut, against bill to rate all printed postal matter at 4 cents per pound—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of various manufacturers of the Second Congressional district of Connecticut, favoring an increase of force

in the United States Patent Office—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Petition of the St. Paul Board of Trade, for negotiation of a commercial treaty with Germany—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of the Second German Baptist Church of New York City, against atrocities in the government of the Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WEEMS: Petition of G. W. Hamilton et al., against abuses of government in the Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ZENOR: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry Luft—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1906.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

Mr. SAMUEL D. MCENERY, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF SENATE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate of public moneys remaining in his possession from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting a full and complete account of all property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in his possession on the 3d day of December, 1906; which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

REPORTS OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms, transmitting a statement of the receipts from the sale of condemned property in his possession since December 4, 1905; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms, giving a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in his possession December 3, 1906; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

SALMON LAKE VOTING PRECINCT, ALASKA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a letter from T. C. Wakefield, Nome, Alaska, submitting an estimate of account for \$18 for expenses incurred and services rendered in making the proper returns for the Salmon Lake voting precinct, Kougarok district, Alaska, to the office of the governor and the office of the clerk of the second division of the district court of Alaska, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

FOREST RESERVE LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of March 19, 1906, lists of persons, firms, and corporations who conveyed or relinquished to the Government of the United States lands within the limits of Government forest preserves, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY AND ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, statements submitted by the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, of the expenditures and of arms, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., and at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PURCHASES OF COAL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting in response to a resolution of June 29, 1906, a report relative to the quantities and character of coal purchased during the last fiscal year for

use of the Department of State, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

DISPOSAL OF INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated November 30, 1906, submitting the draft of a proposed bill to authorize non-competent Indian allottees to dispose of all or part of their allotments; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the sixteenth annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LAWS OF PORTO RICO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy each of the journal of the chamber of delegates, the journal of the executive council, and the acts and resolutions of the third legislative assembly of Porto Rico, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND DECORATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, requesting that Capt. W. S. Guignard, United States Army; Capt. John C. Fremont, United States Navy; Lieut. Leigh C. Palmer, United States Navy, and Lieut. Commander Newton A. McCully, United States Navy, be authorized to accept certain gifts and decorations presented to them by foreign governments; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of Special Agent Lincoln Hutchinson on trade conditions in Central America and on the west coast of South America; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY, AND URUGUAY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of Special Agent Lincoln Hutchinson on trade conditions in Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN EGYPT AND SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of Special Agent Charles M. Pepper on trade conditions in Egypt and traffic through the Suez Canal; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERIOR FOR PORTO RICO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from the commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a letter from Dr. William A. White, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, together with a report showing in detail the receipts and expenditures of that institution; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred

to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON EDUCATION IN PORTO RICO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the commissioner of education for Porto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed.

JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a statement of all judgments rendered by the court for the year ended December 1, 1906; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Public Printer, showing the operations of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906; which was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

VISIT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TO PERU.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the president of the Senate of Peru, expressing gratification to the Senate of the United States on account of the visit of Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the president of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, transmitting a copy of resolutions adopted at its session held in Kansas City November 20-23, with respect to canals, rivers and harbors, relations with South America, the Monroe doctrine, the merchant marine, the consular service, agriculture, live stock, mines and mining, intercontinental railway, peace resolution, and private monopolies; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting a publication from the Austro-Hungarian ambassador descriptive of the new Hungarian Parliament building at Budapest; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting a letter from Mr. G. Sautereau, engineer, of Paris, France, forwarding for the consideration of the Senate papers relative to the question of the Panama Canal; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, and ordered to be printed.

FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel brig *Blossom*, John Moore, master; the vessel schooner *Atlantic*, Robert Smith, master; the vessel schooner *Union*, Henry Hooper, master; the vessel ship *Four Sisters*, Hector McLean, master; the vessel brig *Maria*, Morgan, master; the vessel schooner *Rebecca*, Thomas Rogers, master; the vessel ship *Patty*, Beriah Pease, master; the vessel ship *Nomad*, Pierson, master; the vessel ship *Una*, Riley, master; the vessel schooner *Ranging Polly*, Jack, master; the vessel schooner *Betsey*, Samuel Patterson, master; the vessel ship *Oswegan*, Israel Trask, master; the vessel brig *Sea Nymph*, George Hastie, master; the vessel ship *Portland*, David Harding, master; the vessel ship *Aurora*, John Sutter, master; the vessel sloop *Polly*, Silas Nichols, master; the vessel schooner *Betsey*, Samuel Patterson and John Murray, masters; the vessel *Favorite Elsie*, Alexander McConnell, master; the vessel ship *Una Scott*, Absalom Pride, master; the vessel snow *Harmony*, John Burnham,

master; the vessel sloop *Sally*, Samuel Cargill, master; the vessel schooner *Esther and Eliza*, Hezekiah Freeman, master; the vessel schooner *Jeremiah*, George Wheelwright, master; the vessel schooner *Aurora*, Samuel Appleton, master; the vessel schooner *Triton*, Peleg L. Hillman, master; the vessel ship *Sally*, John Grozier, master; the vessel brig *Fannie*, William P. Barnes, master; the vessel schooner *Dolphin*, Thomas Buntin, master; the vessel brig *Betsey*, Gustavus Griffin, master; the vessel brig *Nancy*, Joseph Chase, master; the vessel schooner *Polly and Nancy*, Isaac Mackie, master; the vessel ship *Dublin Packet*, Henry Green, master; the vessel brig *Becca*, John Somes, master; the vessel schooner *Polly*, James Houston, master; the vessel ship *John*, John Thomas, master; the vessel schooner *Active*, Jonathan Holbrook, master; the vessel schooner *Betsey*, William Sturgis, master; the vessel sloop *Industry*, Jacob Hurd, master; the vessel ship *Russell*, William Wood, master; the vessel sloop *Juno*, Constant Chapman, master; the vessel schooner *Polly*, Isaac Cutter, master; the vessel brig *Hulker*, Peter Clark, master; the vessel schooner *Sally*, N. H. Downe, master; the vessel sloop *Resolution*, Jacob Dockendorf, master; the vessel schooner *Betsey*, William L. Cazneau, master; the vessel brig *Polly*, Abraham Waters, master; the vessel ketch, *Ebenezer*, Michael Smith, master; the vessel schooner *Ann*, Burnham Mills, master; the vessel schooner *Willing Maid*, George White, master, and the vessel brig *Berkley*, John Clark, master; which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law and opinion filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the finding by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Nancy*, Putnam, master; the vessel ship *Apollo*, John Walker, master; the vessel sloop *Margaret*, David Maxwell, master; the vessel schooner *Mary*, John Myrick, master; the vessel schooner *Jane*, Peter Sorensen, master; the vessel brig *Louisa*, John Clark, master; the vessel schooner *Bennett*, Lemuel Parley, master; the vessel brig *Betsey*, Zebulon P. Burnham, master; the vessel brig *Amiable Matilda*, William Brown, master, and the vessel brig *Fair American*, Robert Forrest, master; which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the findings of fact and of law and opinion and of the order overruling motion for new trial filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel ship *Fame*, Joseph Brown, master; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law and opinion filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Atlantic*, George Howe, master, together with the opinion of the court overruling motion for new trial; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

- In the cause of Clifford B. Gill *v. The United States*;
- In the cause of Mary E. R. Smith, widow (remarried) of Emory H. Taunt, deceased, *v. The United States*;
- In the cause of John D. Cahill, administrator of Dennis Twiggs, deceased, *v. The United States*;
- In the cause of Fanny Belknap, widow of Charles Belknap, deceased, *v. The United States*;
- In the cause of Christiana C. Queen, widow of W. W. Queen, deceased, *v. The United States*;
- In the cause of Charles C. Grafton, brother of Edward C. Grafton, deceased, *v. The United States*;
- In the cause of Robert Hudson *v. The United States*;
- In the cause of Francenia H. Dale, widow of Frank C. Dale, deceased, *v. The United States*;
- In the cause of John A. Tanner *v. The United States*;
- In the cause of Otway C. and William M. Berryman, Alice B. Bromwell, Columbia N. Payne, children of O. H. Berryman, deceased, *v. The United States*;
- In the cause of P. Fendall Young, executor of William S. Young, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Mary E. Maxwell and Blanche M. Lewis, daughters of James McClellan, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of William F. Swinburne, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Nopie M. Le Breton, daughter of David McDougal, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Theodore Speiden, William S. Speiden, sons of William Speiden, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of William H. Hall, Charles G. Hall, Eleanor Darling, and Alexander H. Wells, heirs at law of Michael Hall, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Emily V. Cutts, widow of Richard M. Cutts, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Daniel Butland, brother of Francis Butland, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Belle M. Raborg, widow of George D. Raborg, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Virginia M. Chase, daughter of Moses B. Chase, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Charles T. Davis, nephew of James S. Thornton, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Martha D. Sturgis, daughter of Samuel F. Hazzard, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Henrietta M. D. Oliphant, widow (remarried) of Henry J. Hunt, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Andrew McCleary *v. The United States*;

In the cause of William Cuddy *v. The United States*;

In the cause of George H. Richards, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of William A. Parker, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of George E. Leach, administrator of Phineas Leach, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Mattie H. Chaplin *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Jessie E. Linnekin, heir at law of Thomas J. Linnekin, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Roberdeau Buchanan, administrator de bonis non of McKean Buchanan, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Elizabeth F. Curtis, administratrix de bonis non of William Barrymore, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Hazel O. Goodsoe, Perle E. Nute, Leonora W. Goodsoe, and E. Shirlet Rundlett, children of Augustus O. Goodsoe, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Richard Ashbridge *v. The United States*;

In the cause of L. C. Barclay, granddaughter of J. O'Connor Barclay, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Harry Pearson and Elba P. Gassoway, grandchildren of William Pearson, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of H. S. Herman, administrator of William M. King, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Harriet B. Gaylor, sister of Dudley E. Taylor, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Edward D. Taussig *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Louisa E. Elder, widow of Robert B. Elder, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Georgiana A. Bonsall, widow of Edward Bonsall, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Mary S. McIntosh and Elizabeth S. Taylor, children of John L. Saunders, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of John T. Spavin, Annie M. Spavin, Ernestine E. Spavin, Jennie Whittemore, and Elizabeth Farnham, children of Robert Spavin, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of William F. Burditt, Eleanor B. Kimball, Albert B. Burditt, Charlotte Ferguson, children of William Burditt, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Julius G. Rathbone, administrator of George C. Campbell, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of George P. Barnes *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Frederick E. Upton *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Gideon E. Holloway, son of Gideon E. Holloway, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Marina B. Harding, widow (remarried) of Henry O. Handy, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Edward Cronin *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Thornton T. Perry, son of Roger Perry, deceased, *v. The United States*; and

In the cause of Jessie F. Cole, sister of Frederick A. Howes, deceased, *v. The United States*.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Elephant Butte Water Users' Association, of Las Cruces, N. Mex., expressing its appreciation of, and thanks for, the ratification of the treaty between

the United States and Mexico for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande River and the benefits derived therefrom; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of New Mexico, South Dakota, Illinois, and Columbus, Ga., praying for the establishment in Africa of an independent government for ex-slaves and their offspring under the protection of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Woman's Club of Worcester, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission into this country free of duty of works of art; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Board of Missions, of Dalton, Mass., and a petition of sundry citizens of Roslindale, Mass., praying for an investigation into the existing conditions in the Kongo Free State; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Gloucester, Mass., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation closing certain places of business in the District of Columbia on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 3421) for the relief of A. W. Tedcastle, guardian of Frances L. Snell; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Eastern Steamship Company, of Maine, and a petition of the city government of Bath, Me., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the Sasanoa River in that State; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of Robert H. Gardner and 25 other citizens of Kennebec County, Me., praying for the establishment of a fish hatchery on the Kennebec River in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also presented the memorial of R. T. Hobbs and sundry other citizens of Fairfield, Me., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented memorials of Gertrude P. Atwood and 43 other citizens of Bangor; of Morning Light Grange, No. 19, of Monroe, and of Aroostook and Penobscot Union Pomona Grange, of Houlton, Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Maine, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the free distribution of seeds; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the East Washington Citizens' Association, praying for the enactment of legislation to abolish certain grade crossings in southeast Washington; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of the Anacostia Citizens' Association of the District of Columbia, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation relative to the narrowing of certain streets in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the petition of D. R. Thomas, chairman and treasurer of the Organizing Committee of the United States, praying for the establishment in Africa of an independent government for ex-slaves and their offspring under the protection of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Boston Marine Society, of Boston, Mass., praying for the passage of the so-called "ship-subsidy bill," which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM. I present the memorial of N. E. Dawson, of Chicago, Ill., on the question of a reform in spelling, setting forth a plan for imparting aptitude in spelling by means of a simplified key to pronunciation applicable to all languages, and suggesting measures for extending a knowledge of it over the nation. The memorial is tolerably long, and I will not ask that it be read; but I request that it be printed as a document.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. Does the Senator from Illinois wish to have the memorial specially referred?

Mr. CULLOM. No, sir.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. PLATT presented memorials of Lindenwald Grange, No. 985, of Kinderhook; of Gouverneur Grange, of Gouverneur; of Huguenot Grange, No. 1028, of New Paltz, and of Hartwick Grange, of Cooperstown, Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of New York, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation

providing for the free distribution of seeds; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Utica, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Second German Baptist Church of New York City, N. Y., and a petition of the Interchurch Conference and Federation and various denominational bodies of the United States, praying for an investigation into the existing conditions in the Kongo Free State; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WETMORE presented a petition of the city council of Providence, R. I., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the harbor at that city; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BURNHAM presented petitions of Rev. Virgil V. Johnson, of Claremont; of Walpole Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Walpole, and of the Baptist Convention of New Hampshire, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for an investigation into the existing conditions in the Kongo Free State; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented memorials of Mayflower Grange, No. 297, of Londonberry; of Granite Grange, No. 7, of Milford, and of Sunapee Lake Grange, No. 112, of Sunapee, Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of New Hampshire, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the free distribution of seeds; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HOPKINS presented the memorial of J. W. Kendrick, of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "employers' liability bill," which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Chicago and Monmouth, Ill., praying for the ratification of the Isle of Pines treaty; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. GAMBLE presented memorials of sundry citizens of Iroquois, Viborg, and Groton, all in the State of South Dakota, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FLINT presented the petition of Glasgow C. Davis, of San Francisco, Cal., praying that he be recompensed for losses sustained and injuries received while in the military service of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FULTON presented petitions of the Woman's Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of Albany, and of sundry citizens of Albany, all in the State of Oregon, praying for an investigation into the existing conditions in the Kongo Free State; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BURKETT presented an affidavit to accompany the bill (S. 892) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Dotson; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 6273) granting an increase of pension to William J. Wells; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 5669) granting an increase of pension to Leander C. Hicks; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of College View, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing reading matter for the blind to be carried free through the mails; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented petitions of sundry citizens of the United States, praying for the establishment in Africa of an independent government for ex-slaves and their offsprings under the protection of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LONG presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 5854) granting an increase of pension to John W. McWilliams; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 4552) for the relief of William Fletcher; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented a memorial of Rippowan Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Stamford, Conn., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the free distribution of seeds; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a memorial of Admiral Foote Post, No. 17, Department of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Haven, Conn., remonstrating against the repeal of the present anticanteen law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Torrington, Conn., and a memorial of sundry citizens of Mansfield, Conn., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PRINTING OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. PLATT. I submit a brief majority report from the Committee on Printing and ask that it be printed in the RECORD, together with the letter accompanying the same.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Printing, having been directed by Senate resolution No. 175, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, to inquire into the reasons for the delay in the Government Printing Office in sending to the Senate, especially in the last days of the session, printed copies of bills and joint resolutions pending and awaiting action on the part of Congress, respectfully submits a communication from its clerk, Mr. Albert H. Howe, hereto attached, which, with its accompanying data, this committee adopts as its report. Since the findings herein are, in the judgment of the committee, accurately, comprehensively, and clearly stated, the committee has nothing to add thereto.

T. C. PLATT.
S. B. ELKINS.

Inquiry into the causes of delay in completing the work of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress.

UNITED STATES SENATE, COMMITTEE ON PRINTING,
August 15, 1906.

Hon. T. C. PLATT,
Chairman Committee on Printing,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

SIR: By your direction and in pursuance of the provisions of Senate resolution No. 175, first session, Fifty-ninth Congress, wherein the Committee on Printing is "directed to inquire into the reasons for the delay in the Government Printing Office in sending to the Senate, especially in the last days of the session, printed copies of bills and joint resolutions pending and awaiting action on the part of Congress," I visited Washington and conducted as thorough an investigation as was possible under the terms of the resolution. Considerable testimony was taken, calculated to define the procedure of handling bills and to reveal the causes of the alleged delays of which complaint had been made, a transcription of which testimony is hereto annexed.

Attention is respectfully drawn to the character of the resolution under which the investigation has been conducted, which, by its failure to empower your committee to summon witnesses, places at your disposal in many cases second-hand testimony leading to inference rather than to proven fact. The absence of some necessary witnesses and the disinclination of others to testify has served in several instances to hamper and circumscribe the action of your committee. Again, the absence of provision for the defrayment of the expense of the investigation will necessitate provision hereafter for the payment of stenographic and other services.

At the risk of being didactic, the results of this inquiry will be better understood by illustrating at the outset the processes involved in the handling of supply bills by Congress; and in the illustration of these processes it will be interesting to note the frequency with which the functions of the Government Printing Office are exercised and the respects in which the work of that office is accelerated or impeded by the character of the engrossing and enrolling work of Congress.

It is understood that an appropriation or supply bill invariably originates in a subcommittee of a House committee. During the progress of consideration by the House subcommittee such bills are frequently printed confidentially once or several times for the use of the subcommittee, and when such a bill has attained the form in which the subcommittee determines finally to report to the full committee, the tentative measure is definitely though confidentially printed for report to the full committee.

The full committee ratify or amend the work of the subcommittee and, taking the print supplied by the Government Printing Office for this purpose, report a ratified or amended draft of the measure to the House of Representatives, which reported bill is given a number, and following which the measure is then printed for the use of Congress. When the House of Representatives considers the measure in Committee of the Whole, the amendments of the committee and the sporadic amendments issuing from the floor having been agreed to or rejected, as the case may be, the measure is passed. In the form in which it passes the House it is engrossed by the clerical force of the House and printed in engrossed form on blue ledger paper, in which form it is messaged over to the Senate.

The testimony accompanying this report will show that in cases of this kind the clerical force of the House, and the Government Printing Office as well, proceed with an anticipatory engrossment and preparation of the measure with a view to its ultimate expedition; hence when the final action of the House upon its bill is taken the engrossment and printing of the measure are already tremendously advanced. When the measure is messaged to the Senate it is again printed, carrying the action of being referred to the proper Senate committee.

In the Senate committee very much the same procedure is followed as has been followed in the House. A subcommittee of the Senate committee first considers the House measure, possibly requiring for its confidential uses several prints thereof. The subcommittee report to the full committee, who in turn finally make their report to the Senate, in which form the bill is again, officially, printed for the use of the Senate, with or without amendments, as reported by the Senate committee. This is the print showing certain matter lined out with italicized additions.

After being passed by the Senate with the committee and other amendments the changes are indicated in a separate print called the engrossed amendments of the Senate. In the accomplishment of this print the method of anticipation is again practiced with great effect, both by the clerical force of the Senate and the bill force of the Gov-

ernment Printing Office, to the end that the absolute minimal time may be attained in making the measure available for the use of Congress. When the measure gets back to the House, where it originated, with the engrossed amendments of the Senate, those amendments are numbered, and when the measure with the numbered amendments is referred to the House the bill is ordered printed with the numbered amendments of the Senate dovetailed into the bill.

The measure in this form is considered by conferees, who reach fractional agreement or agreement en masse, as the case may be. Frequently several conferences are ordered. At this point the enrolling clerk of the House makes up the copy for the enrolled bill, which is then printed on parchment, and after the same has been signed by the presiding officers of both Houses, and finally by the President of the United States, it is printed as a public law, which is the final disposition until it is embodied in the statutes.

Appropos of the foregoing the enrolling clerk of the House of Representatives, in written testimony contained in the exhibits accompanying this report, makes the following statement:

"When a bill passes both Houses it is not ready by any means to be sent to the President. The fact is that the actual work in perfecting it only begins, as it must be prepared by the enrolling clerk, and with the amendments, if any, sent to the Printing Office (the distance between the Capitol and the Printing Office being great) for proof; returned to the enrolling clerk, read, sent back to be returned on parchment for another reading by the enrolling clerk. If errors are found on one or more sheets, those sheets are returned for correction and re-printing. When the corrections are all made, the parchment, with the original papers—the engrossed copy, the amendments, and the conference reports—are all turned over to the Committee on Enrolled Bills, which committee repeat the work of the enrolling clerk and his assistants. If found correct, the bill is then taken to the Speaker of the House, etc."

At the risk of repetition, it may be stated that the enrolling clerk of the House, in making his enrollment, compiles his copy for the printer from, first, the desk copy; second, the blue print; third, the engrossed amendments of the Senate, and, finally, the conference reports, varying in number; so that he is practically making his enrollment from five or more different pieces of copy. In a bill having many pages and many amendments, the work of enrollment is complicated and magnitudinous in the extreme, and, considering the care necessary to be exercised in order that not only the language of the bill, but every punctuation mark and capital letter as well, may be absolutely accurate, much time must necessarily be consumed. In emphasis of this point, it may also be stated that, in the preparation and acceptance of each print of the bill, in addition to the preparation of copy, proof must be read, and the work of both the clerical forces of Congress and the bill force of the Government Printing Office has to be fully verified.

In the light of this procedure, let us consider the two measures leading to this investigation, namely, the general deficiency bill and the public buildings bill.

The criticism attaching to the general deficiency bill concerns a delay experienced by the conferees in securing what is known as the numbered amendment print for consideration, this being the print ordered by the House after the bill has been returned to the House by the Senate with the engrossed amendments of the latter dovetailed into the bill. Omitting the preliminary steps involved in the handling of the measure, testimony attached will show that the bill passed the Senate late Thursday night, June 28, 1906.

A preliminary copy, containing the Senate committee amendments only, was sent to the Printing Office at 9 o'clock p. m. of that day by the enrolling clerk of the Senate, who requested that proof be sent him on the following morning. Proof was delivered to him on the following morning (Friday) at 9.20 o'clock. Meanwhile the enrolling clerk of the Senate was engaged until after midnight in compiling his full copy of the engrossed amendments. Upon receipt of the aforesaid partial proof, the enrolling clerk of the Senate completed his comparison of the proof with the copy and returned corrected proof to the Printing Office containing the Senate floor amendments to the bill (about twenty in all), at 10 a. m. of the same morning (Friday). Proof of this latter copy was returned to the Senate by the Government Printing Office at 11.30 a. m. for proper verification and necessary correction.

In this shape the bill was messaged over to the House some time after noon. This official copy for the numbered amendments, which is the form in which the measure is printed for the use of the conferees, and which is prepared by the printing clerk of the House following the receipt by the House of the bill from the Senate with the engrossed amendments, was received at the Government Printing Office at 2.35 p. m., same day, and the completed bill delivered at the Capitol at 3.25 p. m., or within fifty minutes' time.

The Government Printing Office anticipated the action on this bill and, without waiting for the official copy, sent seven forms to press before the official copy reached the Printing Office. The other five forms were either on the press or on the way down to the press when copy was received, and fifty minutes after the receipt of copy by the Printing Office the print desired by the conferees was sent back to Congress. The bill contained 96 pages and 95 amendments. The enrolling clerk of the Senate, in his testimony, asserts that had the proper clerk of the House sent to the Printing Office earlier in the day the conferees might have received the desired print an hour earlier than they actually did receive it.

The testimony of the enrolling clerk of the Senate on this point is as follows:

"Mr. HOWE. Now, the print of the bill that Senator HALE wanted to use in conference of course could not have been supplied to him before it was messaged to the House and enrolled by the House?"

"Mr. PLATT. Yes; it could have been, because the man who makes up the bills with the Senate amendments numbered could have gone to the Printing Office, which we have done time and time again, and have made out his amendments there, and then they probably would have received that bill at the House some little time earlier than they did receive it."

"Mr. HOWE. And you think the conferees would have gotten that print more quickly if some attaché of the House had taken the trouble to go and get an advance copy?"

"Mr. PLATT. Yes. I telephoned to that gentleman, I think, in the morning, that I had the amendments ready and had sent them back to the Printing Office, and I presumed that he would go down there, because the night before he asked me if he went down there if it would do any good on that night. * * * I think there may have possibly been an hour lost there, but I would not say that for sure; but I think there was some little time lost there."

With regard to the public buildings bill, it should be stated at the

outset that the procedure employed in the handling of supply bills was followed in the consideration of that measure. The bill passed the House on the Monday before adjournment, June 25, was messaged to the Senate Tuesday morning and referred to the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which committee met on Wednesday, its regular meeting day, to take it up. The committee completed its consideration of the measure Wednesday night and reported the same to the Senate Thursday morning with approximately one hundred and sixty-seven amendments.

As the measure was not privileged, its consideration by the Senate during the day (Thursday) was considerably obstructed, and it was not finally passed until late Thursday night. It was messaged to the House Friday morning. The House promptly disagreed to the amendments of the Senate and asked for a conference, to which the Senate assented, and the conferees met at 3 o'clock, remaining in session until 10 o'clock that night (Friday), at which time they reached a partial agreement. The action of the Senate on this fractional conference report was prompt, but the House, owing to a parliamentary situation, did not act until 12 o'clock midnight.

From fourteen to twenty items remained in disagreement, as to which the House asked for a second conference, to which the Senate agreed, which conference was held at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. It was at this point that suggestions of delay were made. It is doubtless true, and the testimony will show, that if the conferees had met after midnight Friday, instead of at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, two hours might have been saved and the final adjournment of Congress advanced to that extent; but the testimony additionally shows that the conferees had been for the two preceding nights engaged in the discharge of Congressional duty until after midnight and were too greatly exhausted to confer on this bill on the night of Friday.

After the final agreement of the conferees on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock, the clerks of the conference committee were obliged to draft the conference report. This work consumed two hours and a half. It was exacting work, involving the maximum of accuracy. Testimony shows that the clerks of the conference committee were subjected to some interruption by Members of Congress during the progress of their compilation of the conference report, while the final check of the report with the committee's data, which was deemed necessary in the interest of absolute accuracy, made by the two committee clerks with Senator WARREN and Representative BARTHOLOMEW, consumed from a half to three-quarters of an hour.

Some time after the completion of the work of the clerks of the conference committee the report was submitted to the House—approximately at 1:45 p. m. A well-defined rumor tended to show that delay in the submission of the final conference report to the House, between the moment of agreement by the conferees at 10:30 a. m. and the moment of the submission of the conference report to the House at approximately 1:45 p. m., was occasioned by a confusion in the minds of those officials of the House who define the parliamentary procedure of that body as to the right of the House to first submit this second conference report, the impression prevailing that the report should first be submitted to the Senate.

This confusion appeared to have resulted in each House waiting some time for the other House to act. The written testimony of General Parkinson, the reading clerk of the Senate, whose duties carried him to the House at this time, will show that upward of an hour was lost as a result of this confusion. On this point General Parkinson testifies as follows:

"The House authorities labored under erroneous impression that the Senate conferees should submit their report first. At the suggestion of Mr. McDonald and Mr. Platt, made in the presence and with the acquiescence of, I think, Senator HALE or some other excellent authority on the matter of conference reports, I told the House people at least twice that the Senate was waiting for the House conferees to make their report first, which they finally did, but after a wait and delay of an hour or more."

After the submission in the House of the conference report, however, the same was promptly messaged to the Senate and, with equal promptness, agreed to by that body and then entered the hands of the enrolling clerk of the House, from which he proceeded to prepare the copy for the official parchment proof. It is shown in the testimony that this copy reached the Government Printing Office at 4 o'clock p. m., Saturday, June 30, and the printed copy (proof) delivered to the Capitol, signed for by W. J. Browning, at 5:35 p. m. It should be stated that the bill contained twenty pages and approximately one hundred and sixty-seven amendments.

The enrolling force of the House, it is assumed, proceeded to read this proof and found errors therein requiring correction. Testimony shows that there were nine pages requiring to be reprinted, on two of which were errors attributable to the Government Printing Office and on seven of which were errors attributable to the enrolling officer of the House. These pages were returned to the Printing Office singly for reprinting as fast as errors were discovered. The first page reached the Printing Office at 6:16 p. m.

The last one was returned to the Capitol at 7:37 p. m. It should not be assumed that these errors operated to delay the work of Congress, for the reason that the act of reprinting the corrected pages was performed with such celerity by the Government Printing Office that the last corrected page, numbered 15, had been returned by the Government Printing Office before the enrolling clerk of the House had completed the reading of the last five pages of the bill; hence when the enrolling clerk had finally completed his comparison of the bill all errors had been rectified and a corrected print was in his possession.

It will be interesting to note that in respect of one page returned to the Government Printing Office a second time for correction of an error discovered later, for which the Capitol was responsible, the Printing Office completed the work of reprinting in exactly eight minutes. This final correction was made in the neighborhood of 9 p. m., after which the bill had to be compared by the Committee on Enrolled Bills before being signed by the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, and the President of the United States.

From the foregoing description of the handling of these two measures, necessarily lengthy and involved, the following facts and conditions prominently appear:

As to the work of the Government Printing Office, testimony shows that the bill force is composed of experienced men, its personnel being the same as it has been for years. Congressional work is invariably given the preference over all other work. The amount of work performed by the Office during the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress exceeded by approximately three times the amount of work performed at the preceding long session and exceeded approximately by 5 per cent the amount of work performed during all three sessions of the Fifty-eighth Congress. A table appearing on page 27 of the testi-

mony gives the details of this work. The bill force of the Printing Office during the last session of Congress was smaller by seven men than during the previous Congress.

The amount of time consumed by the Printing Office in the handling of the two measures around which criticism centered seems to have been not unreasonable, but rather positively expeditious. Allegations of witnesses as to delays on the part of the Printing Office have been investigated as carefully as practicable, and have been found to be too general to merit censure. In fact, they are in the main trivial and in some cases react upon those making them. The enrolling clerk of the House and the enrolling clerk of the Senate, whose duties bring them into close relationship with the work of the Printing Office, and who would be probably greater sufferers than any others through delinquencies on the part of the Printing Office, pronounce the work of the Government Printing Office during the closing days of the last session as being essentially good. Mr. McKenney, the enrolling clerk of the House, thus characterizes the work of the Government Printing Office and, incidentally, his own:

"The public buildings bill reached me about 2:30 p. m., June 30, I think, but I paid no attention to time, and it may have been an hour before or an hour later. The bill was given immediate attention, and it was sent to the Printing Office as soon as possible, was returned to me for comparison with the original papers without unnecessary delay. Corrections were made on some sheets, which were sent to the Printing Office and corrected sheets returned to me."

"When I had completed reading the bill, every sheet sent to the Printing Office for correction had been returned; thus showing the efficiency and promptness of the bill and messenger forces of the Printing Office. The bill was then turned over to the Committee on Enrolled Bills for comparison. As every word, punctuation mark, and even capital letters are read aloud in comparison, much time is of necessity consumed, especially in reading the large sheets of parchment, each equal to two sheets of an engrossed bill. Then came the bill for engrossment and enrollment authorizing the expenditure of money for various public buildings, which went through the same process as every bill does in engrossment and enrollment. There was no unnecessary delay with either of these bills, the deficiency bill, or other bills, at any time during the session of the Fifty-ninth Congress to cause censure or even unfavorable comment so far as the Printing Office is concerned with my work. * * * Personally, I was nearly worn-out. The forty-eight hours preceding adjournment I did not have one minute's sleep, did not have one mouthful to eat from one breakfast until another, and I think the Printing Office force suffered an equally strenuous time. They are heroes, every one of them."

Mr. Platt, the enrolling clerk of the Senate, thus characterizes the work of the Printing Office when asked to state whether, as a result of his experience in dealing with the Printing Office, he could allege reasonable alacrity on the part of the office:

"Yes. I have not any hesitation in saying that I think the Printing Office, on the whole, is very expeditious, and, as a general thing, very correct. There is occasionally a short delay sometimes, when we think there ought not to be, and there may be a little fault to find in the proof reading sometimes, but those things will happen in the best-regulated families. You can not help it. I have never lost anything on account of delay in the Printing Office since we commenced to enroll bills by printing; never. I have always found that the Printing Office has been, I think, equal to the emergency."

From the practice of anticipation by the Government Printing Office of the work of Congress much good has been shown to result. If the Printing Office were to wait for the receipt of copy from the Capitol before setting up bill matter the work of Congress would be greatly prolonged. An illustration of the utility of this practice is shown in the handling of the supplemental bill, H. R. 20511, making appropriations for certain public buildings authorized by the act approved June 30, 1906, etc., which act after being messaged to the Senate was passed at 6:17 p. m. on Saturday, June 30.

The Printing Office realizing that the Senate would in all probability pass the measure in the same form in which it passed the House, proceeded to print the enrolled copy and sent the same to the Senate at 5:49 p. m., or an hour and eight minutes before the Senate had acted upon the measure. This, of course, could only be possible in respect of a measure which the Senate would in all probability pass without amendment.

Nothing has been developed in the course of this investigation which would justify a conclusion that the present administration of the Government Printing Office is not distinctly creditable.

As to the performances of the enrolling offices of Congress, it can be safely asserted, without fear of contradiction, that considering the magnitude and complexity of their work it was performed with all possible expedition consistent with exactness. The testimony would tend to show that the enrolling force of the House, upon which the bulk of the work of enrollment falls, is undermanned, and that a proper increase in that force would be promotive of greater celerity in the performance of work devolving upon that office.

Attention is respectfully called to the fact that in the transmission of copy, proofs, and other printed matter between the Capitol and the Government Printing Office and in some instances between the Government Printing Office and the Executive Departments, the messenger force of the Government Printing Office is largely availed of. This force consists of a maximum of six bicycle messengers—usually four. Congress should not be dependent upon this messenger force, reliable and efficient as it has been shown to be, but should have messengers attached to its enrolling offices, especially during the closing days of the sessions of Congress, when the congestion of public business is great. Moreover, the efficiency of the messenger force of the Government Printing Office should not be depleted by the calls of the Executive Departments.

I venture the opinion that the inauguration of a time-record system which would show the precise time of receipt and delivery of copy, proof, etc., both at the Capitol and the Government Printing Office, would, by the facility it might afford in fixing responsibility for delays, tend to maximum efficiency in work and preclude much irresponsible criticism. Congress should at least be as well equipped for the proper and precise conduct of its business as a commercial institution. It is safe to assume that no commercial institution would for one moment tolerate methods as irresponsible as those which now obtain in the handling of Congressional bill work.

It may be remarked, in conclusion, that during the closing days of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress there was an unusual congestion of important legislation, which may have to a degree, though not unnecessarily, retarded the completion of the work of Congress.

Very respectfully,

A. H. HOWE.

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary to ask unanimous consent that Order of Business 2969, being the bill (H. R. 15434) to regulate appeals in criminal prosecutions, be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, that order will be made.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WETMORE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6557) granting a pension to Penelope T. Cummings (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6558) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Pearce (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6559) granting an increase of pension to John Holt (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6560) granting an increase of pension to Reuben D. Dodge; and

A bill (S. 6561) granting an increase of pension to George W. Blair.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a bill (S. 6562) to prevent the employment of children in factories and mines; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 6563) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Minot, N. Dak.;

A bill (S. 6564) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Wahpeton, N. Dak.; and

A bill (S. 6565) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Jamestown, N. Dak.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 6566) authorizing the extension of Twenty-third street NW.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6567) granting an increase of pension to George C. Gibson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6568) granting an increase of pension to Wilbur F. Hodge;

A bill (S. 6569) granting an increase of pension to George Porter;

A bill (S. 6570) granting an increase of pension to George W. Cole;

A bill (S. 6571) granting an increase of pension to William G. Ross;

A bill (S. 6572) granting an increase of pension to Aaron L. Roberts (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6573) granting an increase of pension to John A. Williams (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6574) granting an increase of pension to Maria H. Waggoner;

A bill (S. 6575) granting an increase of pension to David Backus (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 6576) granting an increase of pension to Michael Meyers.

Mr. GALLINGER (by request) introduced a bill (S. 6577) to extend the time for payment of certain assessments in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6578) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895, and to amend an act amendatory thereof approved June 20, 1906; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6579) granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel Morrill;

A bill (S. 6580) granting an increase of pension to Ella B. Green;

A bill (S. 6581) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Lowell;

A bill (S. 6582) granting an increase of pension to Moses Rowell;

A bill (S. 6583) granting an increase of pension to Abram P. Colby;

A bill (S. 6584) granting an increase of pension to John Heath;

A bill (S. 6585) granting an increase of pension to Amos Ham;

A bill (S. 6586) granting an increase of pension to Wesley J. Ladd;

A bill (S. 6587) granting an increase of pension to Marcus M. Currier (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6588) granting an increase of pension to Arthur Hathorn (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6589) granting an increase of pension to Washington D. Gray (with accompanying papers).

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 6590) granting an increase of pension to Theron Hammer; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6591) granting an increase of pension to Henry Campbell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 6592) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Isaac Laverty; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6593) granting an increase of pension to Webb Hall;

A bill (S. 6594) granting an increase of pension to Charles Smith;

A bill (S. 6595) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Doyle;

A bill (S. 6596) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus W. Cobb;

A bill (S. 6597) granting an increase of pension to Frank H. Read;

A bill (S. 6598) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Goss;

A bill (S. 6599) granting an increase of pension to William T. Locke;

A bill (S. 6600) granting an increase of pension to Edward McNabb;

A bill (S. 6601) granting a pension to Rose E. Staples;

A bill (S. 6602) granting an increase of pension to Wright Bardsley; and

A bill (S. 6603) granting a pension to Mary A. Rhoades.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 6604) to establish in the Department of the Interior a bureau to obtain and publish information concerning the causes of insanity, murder, and other crimes and vices, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6605) granting an increase of pension to Ella C. Washburn (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6606) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Sholl;

A bill (S. 6607) granting an increase of pension to Asher M. Castle (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6608) granting an increase of pension to John N. Malcom (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6609) granting an increase of pension to John Shank (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6610) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Johnson;

A bill (S. 6611) granting a pension to Georgia G. Cook (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6612) granting an increase of pension to George H. McClung (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6613) granting a pension to Jennie S. Minor;

A bill (S. 6614) granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Alexander (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6615) granting an increase of pension to Palmer Atkin; and

A bill (S. 6616) granting an increase of pension to J. P. Crooker.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 6617) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Edward Callan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 6618) to authorize the

sale of a portion of the Rosebud Indian Reservation in South Dakota, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6619) granting a pension to Betsy Anderson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 6620) for the relief of the deacons of the First Presbyterian Church of Bowling Green, Ky. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6621) for the relief of the trustees of the African Baptist Church, of Paris, Ky. (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6622) for the relief of the trustees of the Green River Collegiate Institute as successor to Hart Seminary, of Munfordville, Ky. (with accompanying papers).

Mr. CARMACK introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6623) granting a pension to Samuel H. Mitchell;

A bill (S. 6624) granting an increase of pension to Alvin N. Kite; and

A bill (S. 6625) granting an increase of pension to Anderson Henry.

Mr. FLINT introduced a bill (S. 6626) for the establishment of a drainage fund and the construction of works for the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6627) to provide for celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, and sea in or near the city of Los Angeles, State of California; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6628) authorizing the appointment of Charles A. Sewall, M. D., as a first lieutenant and assistant surgeon on the retired list of the United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6629) authorizing the appointment of George F. Tolley as a gunner on the retired list of the United States Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6630) for the relief of Carlos Manjarrez; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6631) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hodgman;

A bill (S. 6632) granting an increase of pension to William Davis;

A bill (S. 6633) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Wright;

A bill (S. 6634) granting an increase of pension to John P. Murray;

A bill (S. 6635) granting an increase of pension to John A. Morris;

A bill (S. 6636) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Grover (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6637) granting an increase of pension to James J. Eubank (with accompanying papers).

Mr. SCOTT introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 6638) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Jumping Branch, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 6639) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ravenswood, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 6640) for the relief of the trustees of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, of Bunker Hill, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 6641) for the relief of the trustees of the Missionary Baptist Church, of Webster, W. Va. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6642) for the relief of the trustees of the Fetterman (now West Main Street) Methodist Episcopal Church, of Grafton, W. Va. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6643) for the relief of Caledonia Lodge, No. 4, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Shepherdstown, W. Va. (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 6644) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist

Episcopal Church of Paw Paw, W. Va. (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 6645) granting an increase of pension to Timothy C. Stillwell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 6646) for the relief of the estate of William L. Bradley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced a bill (S. 6647) to establish district land courts of the United States, and an appellate land court of the United States; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask that the bill may lie on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At the request of the Senator from Idaho, the bill will lie on the table.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced a bill (S. 6648) to amend section 4 of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. HEYBURN. I desire that the bill may lie on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced a bill (S. 6649) authorizing the purchase of grounds for the accommodation of public buildings for the use of the Government of the United States in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6650) granting an increase of pension to John A. McGinty; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6651) to amend an act entitled "An act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands," approved June 17, 1902; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 6652) granting an increase of pension to Hiram H. Lockwood; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 6653) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to enter on the roll of the Third Regiment of Michigan Cavalry Volunteers the name of William J. Shirley; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 6654) to promote and retire Maj. John W. Dillenback, retired; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6655) to increase pensions for loss of limbs during military or naval service; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced a bill (S. 6656) granting an increase of pension to Eli M. Skinner; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6657) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Douglas, in the State of Wyoming; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. BURNHAM introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6658) granting an increase of pension to Silas H. Avery;

A bill (S. 6659) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Baker;

A bill (S. 6660) granting an increase of pension to Byron D. Brown;

A bill (S. 6661) granting an increase of pension to James M. Caswell;

A bill (S. 6662) granting an increase of pension to John N. Chase;

A bill (S. 6663) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Chase;

A bill (S. 6664) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Foss;

A bill (S. 6665) granting an increase of pension to Samuel B. T. Goodrich;

A bill (S. 6666) granting an increase of pension to Robert T. Goodwin;

A bill (S. 6667) granting an increase of pension to George Harwood;

A bill (S. 6668) granting an increase of pension to John T. Hutchins;

A bill (S. 6669) granting an increase of pension to Timothy B. Lewis;

A bill (S. 6670) granting an increase of pension to Dana H. McDuffee;

A bill (S. 6671) granting an increase of pension to Horace P. Marshall;

A bill (S. 6672) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Peavey;

A bill (S. 6673) granting an increase of pension to John Sargent;

A bill (S. 6674) granting an increase of pension to Michael Scanlon;

A bill (S. 6675) granting an increase of pension to Horace H. Small;

A bill (S. 6676) granting an increase of pension to William Stevens;

A bill (S. 6677) granting an increase of pension to William L. S. Tabor;

A bill (S. 6678) granting an increase of pension to Hiram M. Tarbell; and

A bill (S. 6679) granting an increase of pension to Edson H. Webster.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 6680) to provide for an increased annual appropriation for the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established and maintained under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6681) granting a pension to Minnie A. Dawson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6682) granting an increase of pension to Roswell W. Gates (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6683) granting an increase of pension to Albert Barney (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6684) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Mahaney;

A bill (S. 6685) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. R. Atwell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6686) granting an increase of pension to Virgil A. Phillips;

A bill (S. 6687) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Mahaney (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6688) granting a pension to Ann Monegan.

Mr. FULTON introduced a bill (S. 6689) to provide for the erection of a monument on the site of Fort Clatsop, Ore.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6690) for the relief of Thomas Coyle and Bridget Coyle, and their legal representatives; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6691) granting to the Columbia Valley Railroad Company a right of way through Fort Columbia Military Reservation at Scarborough Head, in the State of Washington, and through the United States quarantine station, in section 17, township 9 north, range 9 west of Willamette meridian, in said State of Washington, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6692) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Pendleton, in the State of Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6693) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Portland, in the State of Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6694) granting a pension to Eliza Scott Chandler;

A bill (S. 6695) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Thompson;

A bill (S. 6696) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Bullis;

A bill (S. 6697) granting a pension to Mary Robbins;

A bill (S. 6698) granting an increase of pension to David D. Garrison;

A bill (S. 6699) granting a pension to Michael Goetz;

A bill (S. 6700) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Grant;

A bill (S. 6701) granting an increase of pension to Boyd F. Seely; and

A bill (S. 6702) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Dubois.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 6703) granting an increase of pension to John H. Niblock; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a bill (S. 6704) to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain homestead settlers in the State of Alabama," approved February 24, 1905; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BENSON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6705) granting an increase of pension to Holmes Clayton;

A bill (S. 6706) granting an increase of pension to James T. Stewart;

A bill (S. 6707) granting an increase of pension to Stephen E. Lemon;

A bill (S. 6708) granting an increase of pension to Columbus B. Mason;

A bill (S. 6709) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Shawver;

A bill (S. 6710) granting an increase of pension to Thomas P. Way;

A bill (S. 6711) granting an increase of pension to Harvey B. F. Keller;

A bill (S. 6712) granting an increase of pension to Orin Ingram; and

A bill (S. 6713) granting an increase of pension to James L. Short.

Mr. BURKETT introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6714) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Bolshaw (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6715) granting an increase of pension to Dick Richardson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6716) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Bishop (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6717) granting an increase of pension to Manasa T. Houser (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6718) granting an increase of pension to Augustus L. Holbrook (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6719) granting an increase of pension to Jane Newton.

Mr. BURKETT (for Mr. MILLARD) introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6720) granting an increase of pension to James T. McIntosh;

A bill (S. 6721) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Leslie; and

A bill (S. 6722) granting an increase of pension to William Arnold.

Mr. BULKELEY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6723) granting an increase of pension to Augusta P. Morgan; and

A bill (S. 6724) granting a pension to Mary W. Grannis.

Mr. BULKELEY introduced a bill (S. 6725) to grant medals to survivors and heirs of volunteers of the Port Hudson forlorn-hope storming party; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. OVERMAN introduced a bill (S. 6726) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Jackson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6727) for the relief of the estate of John Fields, sr., deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. LODGE (by request) introduced a bill (S. 6728) to establish a record office; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6729) authorizing the President to appoint Webb C. Maglathlin a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6730) to prohibit the employment of children in the manufacture or production of articles intended for interstate commerce; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6731) granting a pension to Elizabeth Huntington Rice;

A bill (S. 6732) granting a pension to John Trefry;

A bill (S. 6733) granting a pension to Anna D. Barnes;

A bill (S. 6734) granting a pension to John C. Snell;

A bill (S. 6735) granting a pension to Charles F. Winch; and

A bill (S. 6736) granting a pension to Charles H. Tracy.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 6737) for the relief of the heirs of Nathaniel Tarr, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 6738) granting a pension to Margaret Lewis; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SMOOT introduced a bill (S. 6739) granting an increase of pension to Ellen A. Smethurst; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6740) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Watson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DUBOIS introduced a bill (S. 6741) granting an increase of pension to Simon P. Weatherman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCREARY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 6742) for the relief of the county court of Owen County, Ky.;

A bill (S. 6743) for the relief of the county court of Allen County, Ky.;

A bill (S. 6744) for the relief of the trustees of the Colored Baptist Church of New Castle, Ky.;

A bill (S. 6745) for the relief of the county court of Bath County, Ky.;

A bill (S. 6746) for the relief of the trustees of the Christian Church of Mount Sterling, Ky.;

A bill (S. 6747) for the relief of the vestry of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, of Bowling Green, Ky.;

A bill (S. 6748) for the relief of the trustees of the Sulphur Well Christian Church, near Nicholasville, Ky.;

A bill (S. 6749) for the relief of the trustees of the Baptist Church of Brandenburg, Ky.;

A bill (S. 6750) for the relief of the trustees of the St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Paris, Ky.

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill (S. 6751) to incorporate the International Sunday School Association of America; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KNOX introduced a bill (S. 6752) for the relief of the trustees of St. James Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Gettysburg, Pa.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6753) for the relief of St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church, of Gettysburg, Pa.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GEARIN introduced a bill (S. 6754) granting to the Siletz Power and Manufacturing Company a right of way for a water ditch or canal through the Siletz Indian Reservation, in Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6755) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to enter on the roll of Capt. Orlando Humason's Company B, First Oregon Mounted Volunteers, the name of Hezekiah Davis; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6756) granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. B. McDevitt; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MARTIN introduced the following bills; which were

severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 6757) for the relief of the Locust Dale Academy, of Madison County, Va. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6758) for the relief of the trustees of Piney Branch (or Yellow) Church, of Spottsylvania County, Va.;

A bill (S. 6759) for the relief of the trustees of the Tabernacle Methodist Church, of Spottsylvania County, Va.;

A bill (S. 6760) for the relief of the trustees of Salem Baptist Church, Spottsylvania County, Va.;

A bill (S. 6761) for the relief of the trustees of Zoan Baptist Church, Spottsylvania County, Va.;

A bill (S. 6762) for the relief of the trustees of the Liberty Baptist Church and the trustees of the Liberty Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Bealton, Va. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6763) for the relief of the trustees of the Old School Baptist Church of Upperville, Va. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6764) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Paris, Va. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6765) for the relief of the trustees of Chappawamsic Primitive Baptist Church, of Stafford County, Va. (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 6766) for the relief of the trustees of the Little River Missionary Baptist Church, near Aldie, Va.

Mr. LONG introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6767) granting an increase of pension to John C. Brown; and

A bill (S. 6768) granting an increase of pension to John E. Hayes.

Mr. WARNER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6769) granting an increase of pension to James T. McReynolds;

A bill (S. 6770) granting an increase of pension to William E. Julian;

A bill (S. 6771) granting an increase of pension to James W. Coker;

A bill (S. 6772) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Lyda;

A bill (S. 6773) granting an increase of pension to Miles J. Williams;

A bill (S. 6774) granting an increase of pension to James B. Hackett; and

A bill (S. 6775) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Proffitt.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (S. 6776) to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6777) for the relief of the trustees of Ralls Lodge, No. 33, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Madisonville, Mo.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRAZIER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 6778) granting an increase of pension to William Ausmus;

A bill (S. 6779) granting an increase of pension to A. F. Broyles; and

A bill (S. 6780) granting an increase of pension to Caleb M. Emmert.

Mr. TILLMAN introduced a bill (S. 6781) for the relief of the trustees of the Beaufort Library Society, of Beaufort, S. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6782) for the relief of the vestry and church wardens of the Episcopal Church of the parish of Christ Church, of South Carolina; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CULBERSON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 6783) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at New Braunfels, Tex.;

A bill (S. 6784) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Victoria, in the State of Texas;

A bill (S. 6785) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Marshall, Tex.;

A bill (S. 6786) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Sulphur Springs, Tex.;

A bill (S. 6787) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Waxahachie, Tex.;

A bill (S. 6788) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Cleburne, Tex.;

A bill (S. 6789) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Brenham, Tex.; and

A bill (S. 6790) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Navasota, Tex.

Mr. BRANDEGEE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6791) granting an increase of pension to Adelle F. Rudd;

A bill (S. 6792) granting an increase of pension to John L. Daniels;

A bill (S. 6793) granting an increase of pension to Simon Peter Wallerson;

A bill (S. 6794) granting a pension to Mary Wilson;

A bill (S. 6795) granting an increase of pension to Frances A. Tillotson;

A bill (S. 6796) granting an increase of pension to Emily J. de Behrens;

A bill (S. 6797) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus S. Pitts;

A bill (S. 6798) granting an increase of pension to Grace A. Lines;

A bill (S. 6799) granting an increase of pension to William A. Fiske;

A bill (S. 6800) granting an increase of pension to Esther Eldredge;

A bill (S. 6801) granting an increase of pension to Millie Leopard;

A bill (S. 6802) granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Selmer;

A bill (S. 6803) granting a pension to Alice R. Prouty;

A bill (S. 6804) granting an increase of pension to James Dunse;

A bill (S. 6805) granting an increase of pension to Francis McKeag; and

A bill (S. 6806) granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Smith.

Mr. TELLER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6807) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Van Oersdel;

A bill (S. 6808) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Wood (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6809) granting a pension to Mary T. Cossitt (with accompanying papers).

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 6810) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 2455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States,' approved February 26, 1895," approved June 27, 1906; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6811) granting an increase of pension to James Carpenter; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 6812) granting a pension to Regina Ebert; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SPOONER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6813) granting an increase of pension to Thore Knudson;

A bill (S. 6814) granting a pension to Alice Bosworth;

A bill (S. 6815) granting an increase of pension to James F. Spencer;

A bill (S. 6816) granting an increase of pension to John A. Wood;

A bill (S. 6817) granting an increase of pension to William B. Scott; and

A bill (S. 6818) granting an increase of pension to John E. Anthony.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced the following bills; which were read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6819) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Bigalow;

A bill (S. 6820) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Bullard;

A bill (S. 6821) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan M. Adams;

A bill (S. 6822) granting an increase of pension to Christopher Christopherson;

A bill (S. 6823) granting an increase of pension to John H. Holsey;

A bill (S. 6824) granting an increase of pension to Byron Canfield;

A bill (S. 6825) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Roberts;

A bill (S. 6826) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Turner;

A bill (S. 6827) granting an increase of pension to Theodore J. Sweeting; and

A bill (S. 6828) granting an increase of pension to Walter D. Greene.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 6829) granting an increase of pension to Thomas P. Cheney; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6830) granting an increase of pension to Daniel L. Seavey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced a bill (S. 6831) for the relief of the trustees of the Ewing Institute, of Perryville, Ky.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6832) for the relief of the trustees of the Christian Church of Perryville, Ky.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRYE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 74) providing for an amendment to the Constitution to fix the order of succession to the Presidency in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 75) providing for the introduction of testimony in behalf of the defendant in all preliminary hearings of a criminal nature; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KNOX introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 76) providing for an extension of time for completing the highway bridge and approaches across the Potomac River at Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF SAMUEL LEE, DECEASED.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 850) making appropriation to pay the legal representatives of the estate of Samuel Lee, deceased, etc.; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

ELEVATOR, GRAIN BUYING, AND FORWARDING BUSINESS.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives 3,000 copies of the testimony taken in the investigation, pursuant to Senate resolution of June 25, 1906, directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a thorough investigation of the elevator and grain buying and forwarding business of this country to determine to what extent special favors have been granted to them by railroad companies; the influence which the alleged monopolizing of this branch of business has had upon the market, the injury it has worked to the grain producers, the extent to which the railroads, their officers, directors, stockholders, and employees own or control the grain-buying and grain-forwarding companies, and the manner in which these railroads, their officers, directors, stockholders, and employees secured holdings, if any, in these grain buying, storing, and forwarding companies, and to report the same to the Congress at its next session, 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate and 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

MARY LAJORD.

Mr. NELSON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Mary Lajord, widow of Thomas Lajord, deceased, late a messenger of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary, at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

INVESTIGATION BY COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Mr. PLATT submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the expenses incurred in the conduct of the inquiry into the causes of delay in completing the work of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, under the provisions of Senate resolution

No. 175, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon proper vouchers approved by the chairman of the Committee on Printing.

JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. FLINT. I submit a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate copies of all official letters, telegrams, reports, etc., filed in the Department of Commerce and Labor in connection with the investigation of the matter of Japanese attending the public schools in the city of San Francisco, Cal., if not incompatible with the public interests.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution just read?

Mr. SPOONER. Let it be again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At the request of the Senator from Wisconsin the resolution will be again read.

The resolution was again read; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

RELIEF WORK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. FLINT submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 10,000 copies of the report made by General Greely to the War Department in reference to relief work in and about San Francisco subsequent to the earthquake and fire of April 18, 1905, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 3,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 copies for the use of the War Department.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

Mr. PETTUS. For my colleague [Mr. MORGAN] I submit a resolution. I ask that it be read and lie over, and I give notice that my colleague desires to speak to the resolution to-morrow.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals is directed to inquire and report, by bill or otherwise, whether any or what action of Congress is necessary to bring the alleged corporation of the Panama Railroad within the direct control of the Isthmian Canal Commission or of the Government of the United States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At the request of the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. PETTUS] the resolution offered by him on behalf of his colleague [Mr. MORGAN] will lie over and be printed.

DISMISSAL OF THREE COMPANIES OF TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, there are a great many nominations before the committees, and I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. FORAKER. If the Senator will withhold that motion for a moment, I want to call up a resolution which I offered a few days ago calling for some facts which I should be glad to have brought to the notice of the Senate.

Mr. HALE. I will waive the motion for the present.

Mr. FORAKER. The resolution to which I refer went over under the rule. I ask that it be laid before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution as requested by the Senator from Ohio. It will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. PENROSE on the 3d instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, full information bearing upon the recent order dismissing from the military service of the United States three companies of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, United States troops (colored).

The VICE-PRESIDENT. To this resolution the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER] has proposed an amendment in the nature of a substitute, which will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the proposed substitute of Mr. FORAKER, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate copies of all official letters, telegrams, reports, orders, and so forth, filed in the War Department in connection with the recent discharge of the enlisted men of Companies B, C, and D, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, together with a complete list of the men discharged, showing the record of each, the amount of retained pay (under section 1281 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 1, p. 912, edition of 1901), if any, to the credit of each man at the time of his discharge; the ruling of the War Department, if any has been made in this or any other similar case, as to the effect upon his right to such retained pay, and also the ruling of the War Department, if any has been made in this or any similar case, as to the effect of such discharge upon the right of an enlisted man to retire on three-fourths pay, with an allowance for subsistence and clothing (under section 1260 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 1, p. 890, edition of 1901), and his right to enter a National Soldiers' Home (under section 4821 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 3, p. 3332, edition of 1901); his right to be buried in a national cemetery (under section 4878 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 3, p. 3378, edition of 1901),

and his right to receive transportation and subsistence from place of discharge to his home (as provided for in section 1290 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 1, p. 916, edition of 1901); also a complete official record of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, United States Infantry, from the time of its muster in to the date of the discharge of Companies B, C, and D.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, I desire to amend the resolution as I offered it by inserting in line 6, on page 1, after the word "infantry," the words "including the form of discharge."

I now observe that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], who offered resolution No. 180, is not in the Chamber. I do not like to take up the matter for consideration in his absence so far as his own resolution is concerned, but if there be no objection, I will modify my resolution so as to offer it as an independent resolution by itself. I ask consideration for it, if there be no objection to that modification.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio asks unanimous consent that his proposed amendment to the resolution of the Senator from Pennsylvania may be offered as an independent resolution, and that it may be considered. Is there objection?

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Ohio a question. As the Senator has remarked, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] is absent. I should like to offer a substitute which will substantially cover the matter contained in both the others. It in fact embodies both of them in one resolution, and takes in the resolution of the Senator from Ohio exactly as it now reads, excepting that it calls on the President for all the information instead of having two resolutions, one directed to the President and the other to the Secretary of War.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, to that I am opposed. I do not care to call upon the President about the matter. I do not feel disposed to bother him any further. All I want is certain specific information, which is on file in the War Department, in the custody of the Secretary of War, and I specify what it is we want. We want all of it, and we want it without regard to whether somebody might think it was incompatible with the public interest or not.

I have no objection to the resolution which has been offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania being adopted. It calls upon the President for any information he may see fit to give or for any communication he may desire to make to the Senate. The resolution I have offered is entirely impersonal in every sense of the word. It calls for nothing except facts—facts that are essential to the proper consideration of the questions that may arise in connection with this matter, questions which I think all Senators here realize are likely to be to a greater or less degree discussed in the Chamber at an early date.

There is no reason why there should be any calling upon the President for the information that I have asked for. If the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] wants to offer his resolution as a substitute for the resolution of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], I do not object to that, but I do not want to have my own resolution disposed of in that manner.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. LODGE. I beg pardon. I thought the Senator was through.

Mr. FORAKER. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I do not desire to interrupt the Senator.

Mr. FORAKER. Not at all.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator from Pennsylvania is, I know, very anxious for the consideration of his resolution, which was the first one offered; and I do not think it would be quite fair to him in his absence to set that resolution aside without action. My own opinion is that that resolution is the most desirable one to pass. It is one calling upon the President for information.

I am also in favor of the resolution offered by the Senator from Ohio. The only suggestion I desired to make was that, in the absence of the Senator from Pennsylvania, I think it would be a little more considerate to him not to put his resolution aside and adopt another on the same subject.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, I do not desire to put that resolution aside. I have no objection to any Senator here asking for the consideration of that resolution, but I do not myself feel at liberty to make such a request. I do feel at liberty, however, to present and urge my own resolution, and if the Senator from Pennsylvania shall desire to press his resolution, there is no conflict between what he calls for and what I call for. I do not know exactly what his purpose may have been or what his idea generally about the subject may be; but I do know that I have not asked for any information except that which is absolutely essential, which we ought to be furnished with, and which, no doubt the War Department will be able to furnish us without

any trouble or without any particular delay. Therefore I ask again, there being, as I understand, no objection to the modification of my resolution which I have suggested, that it may now be considered on its merits.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, if we are to consider these resolutions, and they are not to be allowed to go over in the absence of the Senator from Pennsylvania, I hope they will be considered in the order in which they were offered and that we may have an opportunity of voting first on the resolution of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will again put the request of the Senator from Ohio. The Senator from Ohio asks unanimous consent that his proposed amendment may be offered as an original resolution and be now considered. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, inasmuch as the parliamentary status of the resolution has been changed, in the absence of my colleague I ask that it may go over.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, I do not understand that it must go over. I did not offer any original resolution. I asked consent to modify my resolution, and that consent, I understood, was granted. I modified the resolution I offered by offering it as an original one instead of as a substitute. I do not want to interfere with the resolution offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania, but I do want the consideration of my own resolution.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio allow me?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. FORAKER. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. I was going to suggest to the Senator, inasmuch as the Committee on Military Affairs will have a meeting this afternoon or to-morrow, that both the resolutions be referred to that committee.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, it is not usual to refer to a committee a resolution that simply calls for data and documents that are in the custody of a Department of the Government, and I do not see what could be gained by considering in committee whether we would ask for the names of these men, the form of their discharge, the causes of it, and the other data that I have called for. So I hope the resolution may be now considered.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, changing the resolution from an amendment to the original resolution offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] to an original resolution and offering it as an original resolution is offering it in a new form, and therefore an objection that carries it over one day, it seems to me, clearly lies.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is of the opinion—

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, the Chair will remember that I asked unanimous consent to modify my resolution in that respect, so that I might offer it independently and not as a substitute. I did that out of deference to the Senator from Pennsylvania, with whose resolution I did not want to interfere in the slightest, he not being here. I did not want to further delay. I understand that it is within the rules of the Senate for a Senator to modify a resolution offered by himself whether there be objection or not; that that is the right of a Senator offering a resolution; but I was careful to ask consent, which I understood was granted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is of the opinion that the offering of a pending amendment to a resolution as an independent resolution changes its parliamentary status, and that it would, under objection, have to lie over one day.

Mr. FORAKER. But it would not if—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Not if unanimous consent is given for its consideration. The Chair asked if there was objection; objection has been made. The Chair will again put the request. Is there objection?

Mr. FORAKER. The Chair will allow me, before putting the request, to remind him that the statement I made was that I would make that modification if there was no objection; but if there should be objection, then I would leave it as it is.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that to have been the effect of the statement of the Senator from Ohio. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of making an objection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania objects.

Mr. WARREN. If I am in order, Mr. President—

Mr. FORAKER. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. WARREN. Certainly.

Mr. FORAKER. I understood consent was given, and then I offered the amendment which had been accepted, as I understood.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair put the request of the Senator from Ohio, and understood that objection was made.

Mr. FORAKER. Very well. What I inquired about is not, however, on that point. My inquiry was as to whether my amendment to this resolution has been adopted or not. If not, I will ask unanimous consent that I may modify the resolution in the respect I have suggested.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio has the right to modify his amendment as he sees fit. The Secretary will state the modification proposed by the Senator from Ohio.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 6, after the words "United States Infantry," insert "including the form of discharge."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The modification is made.

Mr. FORAKER. Now, I move that resolution No. 181 offered by me as a substitute for resolution No. 180—I do not offer this now originally in view of the objection, but I offer it as a substitute, as originally offered—and move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate resolution No. 181 as a substitute for Senate resolution No. 180.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President—

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, Senators sitting around me rightfully suggest that this is the proper business before the Senate, and that it is not necessary to make a motion to proceed to its consideration. So I insist upon the consideration of my amendment as a substitute for resolution No. 180.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is within the Senator's right.

Mr. CULBERSON. I wish to offer an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. WARREN. Well, Mr. President, I have offered a substitute to take the place of the two resolutions which have been offered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator said that he would like to offer a substitute, but, as the Chair understands, he did not offer it. The Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] thereafter rose and was recognized.

Mr. WARREN. I sent my substitute to the desk, and it was returned to me. That was as far as I was able to get with it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair was not aware of that fact. The Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] offers an amendment to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER], which will be read.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, it is proposed to add to the amendment of the Senator from Ohio the language contained in the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas.

The SECRETARY. At the end of the proposed amendment of Mr. FORAKER it is proposed to add the following:

The Secretary of War is also directed to send to the Senate a copy of the order issued to Maj. C. W. Penrose, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, directing him not to deliver to the civil authorities of Texas certain men of his command charged with assault to murder and murder, at Brownsville, Tex., August 13, 1906, and referred to by Major Penrose in his letter of August 24, 1906, to Capt. W. J. McDonald, of the Texas rangers.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, if I have the power to do so, I will accept the amendment.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, I shall vote for the resolution and the substitute offered by the Senator from Ohio, but I hope the Senator from Ohio will allow this matter to go over until to-morrow. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], who first brought this subject to the attention of the Senate, is absent, and I have never known a resolution to be taken up in the absence of the Senator who introduced it, especially where it was made apparent to the Senate by a statement from his colleague that that course would be objectionable to him.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me to interrupt him, I am very much obliged to him for making the suggestion he has made. I was pressing the matter under the impression I had received from statements made by Senators who were speaking to me about it, not from the floor, but from their chairs, that it was all right, so far as the Senator who was absent is concerned, to press the matter at this time. If, however, there is any objection—and I did not know that the objection of the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Knox] to the consideration of this matter was the absence of his colleague—

Mr. SPOONER. It was practically that.

Mr. FORAKER. I would have so understood it doubtless if I had not been misled by other Senators. Of course, under the circumstances, I shall not ask that the subject be considered in the absence of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over.

Mr. GALLINGER. Retaining its place.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands the Senator from Ohio to accept the amendment proposed to his amendment by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON].

Mr. FORAKER. Yes; I have no objection to that amendment; but before this matter goes over I should like to have some understanding as to when the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] is to be here. I was told when I acquiesced in the suggestion of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] that the Senator from Pennsylvania would be here to-morrow, but I am now told that his absence will be indefinite. I do not want to indefinitely postpone the matter. Is there any Senator who can inform us when the Senator from Pennsylvania will return?

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, the Senator from Pennsylvania informed me before he left yesterday that he would return some time to-day. I think the request made by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] is a very natural one.

Mr. FORAKER. I think so, too.

Mr. WARREN. I do not think that the Senator from Pennsylvania would like to have this resolution passed without the other; and so they should both go over.

Mr. FORAKER. I have no objection to that, with the understanding that the Senator from Pennsylvania is expected to return at a reasonably early date—to-morrow or next day, or in the course of the week.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] will be stated.

Mr. WARREN. That is in the nature of a substitute which will cover all the other matter pertaining to the same subject. I desire to say to the Senator from Ohio, if I can have his attention, that it includes the subject-matter of all the resolutions.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming desire that his proposed substitute be read?

Mr. WARREN. Yes; let it be read and printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the Senator from Wyoming will be read.

Mr. FORAKER. If it be necessary, I want to make a request that the resolution retain its place on the table.

Mr. HALE. That is not needed, if the Senator will allow me. On yesterday, at his request, the whole subject was left upon the table, to be called up for consideration at any time, instead of going to the Calendar. There is no need of any further request.

Mr. FORAKER. I did not think so—

Mr. HALE. It has every privilege now.

Mr. FORAKER. But some brother Senators suggested to me to make the request.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] proposes a substitute, which will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the proposed substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, full information bearing upon the recent order dismissing from the military service of the United States three companies of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, United States troops (colored), together with copies of all official letters, telegrams, reports, orders, etc., filed in the War Department in connection with the recent discharge of the enlisted men of Companies B, C, and D, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, including the form of discharge, together with a complete list of the men discharged, showing the record of each, the amount of retained pay (under section 1281 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 1, p. 912, edition of 1901), if any, to the credit of each man at the time of his discharge; the ruling of the War Department, if any has been made in this or any other similar case, as to the effect upon his right to such retained pay, and also the ruling of the War Department, if any has been made in this or any similar case, as to the effect of such discharge upon the right of an enlisted man to retire on three-fourths pay, with an allowance for subsistence and clothing (under section 1260 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 1, p. 890, edition of 1901), and his right to enter a National Soldiers' Home (under section 4821 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 3, p. 3332, edition of 1901), his right to be buried in a national cemetery (under section 4878 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, vol. 3, p. 3378, edition of 1901), and his right to receive transportation and subsistence from place of discharge to his home, as provided for in section 1290 and following sections of the Compiled Statutes, volume 1, page 916, edition of 1901; also a complete official record of the Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry from the time of its muster in to the date of the discharge of Companies B, C, and D.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The proposed substitute will be printed and lie upon the table.

TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS BY PROBATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a communication from Judge William H. De Lacey setting forth some reasons why the more modern treatment of criminals by probation, so success-

fully tried in several of the States, should be adopted into the Federal procedure, together with a supplemental paper on the subject of child labor, to which I invite your especial attention.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress the Twenty-third Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

CONTROL OF YELLOW FEVER.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The inclosed papers are transmitted to the Congress in the earnest hope that it will take suitable action in the matter. Major Reed's part in the experiments which resulted in teaching us how to cope with yellow fever was such as to render mankind his debtor; and this nation should in some proper fashion bear witness to this fact.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

CHURCH CLAIMS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Philippines, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith submit to the Congress the report of the Secretary of War and of the Judge-Advocate-General in reference to the claims presented by the representatives of the Roman Catholic Church for amounts due from the United States to the various Roman Catholic churches in the islands for use and occupation by troops of the United States, and for damages during such occupation. I cordially indorse all that is said in these reports, and earnestly hope that the amount recommended by the board will be immediately appropriated, in order to do what is really an act of substantial justice to the Roman Catholic churches of the Philippines, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of War. It is not only a matter of equity that we should pay this sum, but for the reasons set forth by the Secretary of War it is very greatly to the interest of the people of the Philippine Islands that it should be paid. I have accordingly approved the action of the Secretary of War in directing that the same board be reconvened, or another convened, to report on the advisability of paying additional sums to the Roman Catholic churches in the islands, in view of the damages inflicted upon them by reason of the war and by the insurgents. I feel that this is peculiarly a case where, in the interest of the Philippine people themselves, it would be wise for the Congress to exercise a large liberality.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

DISMISSALS FROM THE NAVY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I feel it my duty to call your attention to the facts that, under the provisions of articles 36 and 37 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy, the President has no longer the authority to dismiss an officer of the Navy in time of peace, unless in pursuance of a sentence of a general court-martial, and even in time of war his right of dismissal is practically subject to review by a court-martial, to be assembled within six months, if the accused officer demands this court. The articles in question are in the terms following:

"ART. 36. No officer shall be dismissed from the naval service except by the order of the President or by sentence of a general court-martial; and in time of peace no officer shall be dismissed except in pursuance of the sentence of a general court-martial or in mitigation thereof.

"ART. 37. When any officer dismissed by order of the President since March 3, 1865, makes, in writing, an application for trial, setting forth, under oath, that he has been wrongfully dismissed, the President shall, as soon as the necessities of the service may permit, convene a court-martial to try such officer on the charges on which he shall have been dismissed. And if such court-martial shall not be convened within six months from the presentation of such application for trial, or if such court, being convened, shall not award dismissal or death as the punishment of such officer, the order of dismissal by the President shall be void."

This condition of the law was called to my attention by a recent painful and humiliating incident. On May 9, 1905, an officer of the Navy was accused of behavior so indecent and disgusting as to show clearly his unfitness (if guilty, as charged) to hold a commission or associate with officers and gentlemen. The nature of the alleged misconduct and the lack of compulsory power in naval courts to enforce the attendance of civilian witnesses, as well as the locality where the offense was said to have been committed, caused a long and very unfortunate, although quite unavoidable, delay in his trial by court-martial, which did not occur until January 18, 1906. He was then convicted, but the court, while imposing a severe penalty, to my surprise as well as that of the Navy Department, did not sentence the offender to

dismissal from the service. The failure of the court to rid the Navy of one so clearly unfit to form a part of it was commented upon in appropriate terms by the Department, but it was then and has been since a source of profound regret to me that the law, as above set forth, made it impractical for me to afford a remedy for this failure. Moreover, it is to be remembered that, owing to the inability of naval courts, as above explained, to compel the attendance of civilian witnesses, and the further fact that they have no authority to receive as evidence the depositions of absent witnesses, while the exigencies of the service may often cause officers and men cognizant of the facts to be employed in distant places at the time of the trial, there is great danger lest offenses of the nature charged against this man should go altogether unpunished. In this case it was found very difficult to overcome the natural reluctance of some of the witnesses to attend and testify.

I am convinced that the President should have the authority, upon his own initiative and responsibility, to dismiss any officer whom he thinks unworthy to remain in the service. I think there is no danger that this power would be abused, and if such danger exists at all it is so slight as to be altogether outweighed by the considerations of public policy which require this authority to be vested in the constitutional Commander in Chief of the Navy. I therefore strongly recommend that article 36, as hereinbefore given, be amended by omitting all of it after the words "general court-martial" where these words first occur therein, and that article 37 be repealed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

LEGISLATION FOR ALASKA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit the accompanying papers relative to the present needs of the Territory of Alaska in matters of legislation and government, and heartily commend the views of Governor Hoggatt to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1906.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

MR. HALE. I now renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After eighteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, December 6, 1906, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 5, 1906.

POSTMASTERS.

ALASKA.

A. Zilpah Hopkins to be postmaster at Ketchikan, Alaska, in place of Edward J. Williams, removed.

ARKANSAS.

John L. Smith to be postmaster at Van Buren, in the county of Crawford and State of Arkansas, in place of Jonathan Neal, deceased.

CALIFORNIA.

Frank E. Cushing to be postmaster at Red Bluff, in the county of Tehama and State of California, in place of Frank E. Cushing. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1906.

Benjamin F. Newby to be postmaster at Dixon, in the county of Solano and State of California, in place of Eli J. McBride, resigned.

John F. Rudolph to be postmaster at Lompoc, in the county of Santa Barbara and State of California, in place of T. E. Dimock, deceased.

COLORADO.

John A. Bunker to be postmaster at Paonia, in the county of Delta and State of Colorado, in place of Rolland Oliver, resigned.

Emma C. Burke to be postmaster at Sterling, in the county of Logan and State of Colorado, in place of Henry T. Sutherland, resigned.

CONNECTICUT.

Frank M. Buckland to be postmaster at West Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, in place of Merton S. Buckland, deceased.

FLORIDA.

Louis C. Lynch to be postmaster at Gainesville, in the county of Alachua and State of Florida, in place of George J. Arnow, deceased.

GEORGIA.

Charles W. Parker to be postmaster at Elberton, in the county of Elbert and State of Georgia, in place of Thomas A. Jones, resigned.

IDAHO.

John H. Bruce to be postmaster at Weiser, in the county of Washington and State of Idaho, in place of John H. Bruce. Incumbent's commission expired March 15, 1906.

ILLINOIS.

Edward I. Boies to be postmaster at Sycamore, in the county of Dekalb and State of Illinois, in place of James E. Ellwood. Incumbent's commission expires December 10, 1906.

William P. Dickie to be postmaster at Bunker Hill, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois, in place of William P. Dickie. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1906.

Luranah Haworth to be postmaster at Georgetown, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois, in place of Darius B. Reid, deceased.

Peter E. Low to be postmaster at Eureka, in the county of Woodford and State of Illinois, in place of Mark L. Harper, resigned.

Milton M. Rodenberger to be postmaster at Windsor, in the county of Shelby and State of Illinois, in place of Harley R. Moberley, resigned.

William H. Whitehouse to be postmaster at Mount Olive, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois, in place of William H. Whitehouse. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1906.

INDIANA.

Will H. Conway to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Dearborn and State of Indiana, in place of William A. Dennerline, resigned.

Roy E. Turner to be postmaster at Dana, in the county of Vermilion and State of Indiana, in place of Jesse E. Haddon, resigned.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Lura M. Allen to be postmaster at Okemah, District 9, Indian Territory, in place of Absalom B. Allen, deceased.

Joseph H. Butler to be postmaster at Vinita, in District 2, Indian Territory, in place of Joseph H. Butler. Incumbent's commission expires December 15, 1906.

IOWA.

John W. Burns to be postmaster at Keosauqua, in the county of Van Buren and State of Iowa, in place of Abraham Wilkin, deceased.

Walter F. Hall to be postmaster at Columbus Junction, in the county of Louisa and State of Iowa, in place of Nettie J. Dill, resigned.

C. E. Haverly to be postmaster at Ames, in the county of Story and State of Iowa, in place of Lon G. Hardin. Incumbent's commission expired June 10, 1906.

Robert B. Oldham to be postmaster at Greenfield, in the county of Adair and State of Iowa, in place of Henry P. Gow, resigned.

Malcolm Peterson to be postmaster at Pomeroy, in the county of Calhoun and State of Iowa, in place of Niles L. Brownell, resigned.

Minnie A. Phoenix to be postmaster at Ruthven, in the county of Palo Alto and State of Iowa, in place of Norman D. Anthony, deceased.

KANSAS.

George W. Benedick to be postmaster at Plainville, in the county of Rooks and State of Kansas, in place of Alonzo M. King, resigned.

John A. Davidson to be postmaster at White City, in the county of Morris and State of Kansas, in place of Eva B. Milligan, resigned.

George W. Doty to be postmaster at Burlingame, in the county of Osage and State of Kansas, in place of George W. Doty. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1906.

Cyrus McN. Scott to be postmaster at Arkansas City, in the county of Cowley and State of Kansas, in place of Cyrus McN. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1906.

LOUISIANA.

Benjamin Deblieux to be postmaster at Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, in place of Alexander Salomon, removed.

Louisa F. Gause to be postmaster at Slidell, in the parish of St. Tammany and State of Louisiana. Office became Presidential July 1, 1906.

Lena E. Henderson to be postmaster at St. Joseph, in the parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana, in place of Laura Bondurant, resigned.

MAINE.

Edward Brown to be postmaster at Thomaston, in the county of Knox and State of Maine, in place of Edward Brown. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1906.

Samuel F. Davis to be postmaster at South Paris, in the county of Oxford and State of Maine, in place of Samuel F. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1906.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Elbridge Nash to be postmaster at South Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, in place of Elbridge Nash. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1906.

MICHIGAN.

Robert H. Barnum to be postmaster at Iron River, in the county of Iron and State of Michigan, in place of Thomas H. Barnum, deceased.

MINNESOTA.

Manley S. Elliott to be postmaster at Paynesville, in the county of Stearns and State of Minnesota, in place of Adolphus L. Elliott, resigned.

Clinton D. Grinols to be postmaster at St. Cloud, in the county of Stearns and State of Minnesota, in place of James A. Martin, resigned.

Fred Herring to be postmaster at Hawley, in the county of Clay and State of Minnesota, in place of Susan C. Fulton, resigned.

Mary H. James to be postmaster at Virginia, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, in place of John R. James, deceased.

MISSOURI.

George N. Gromer to be postmaster at Pattonsburg, in the county of Daviess and State of Missouri, in place of Henry L. Eads, resigned.

MONTANA.

Edward H. Cooney to be postmaster at Great Falls, in the county of Cascade and State of Montana, in place of Herbert O. Chowen, resigned.

NEBRASKA.

Frank McCartney to be postmaster at Nebraska City, in the county of Otoe and State of Nebraska, in place of Frank McCartney. Incumbent's commission expired June 12, 1906.

William A. Price to be postmaster at Laurel, in the county of Cedar and State of Nebraska, in place of John M. Mills, resigned.

NEW JERSEY.

John E. Morton to be postmaster at Palmyra, in the county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, in place of George N. Wimer, resigned.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Willis G. Briggs to be postmaster at Raleigh, in the county of Wake and State of North Carolina, in place of Christopher T. Bailey, removed.

Moses L. Buchanan to be postmaster at Concord, in the county of Cabarrus and State of North Carolina, in place of George L. Patterson, removed.

Robert D. Douglas to be postmaster at Greensboro, in the county of Guilford and State of North Carolina, in place of Tyre Glenn. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1906.

Vann J. McArthur to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Sampson and State of North Carolina, in place of Daniel P. Dameron, resigned.

Charles E. Orr to be postmaster at Brevard, in the county of Transylvania and State of North Carolina, in place of George W. Young. Incumbent's commission expired June 27, 1906 (deceased).

NORTH DAKOTA.

Chris Fuoter to be postmaster at Ray, in the county of Williams and State of North Dakota. Office became Presidential July 1, 1906.

OHIO.

William H. Hallam to be postmaster at National Military Home, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, in place of Joseph C. Bender, deceased.

Edward A. Mullen to be postmaster at Marysville, in the county of Union and State of Ohio, in place of Conrey M. Ingman, deceased.

Morgan Heath to be postmaster at Wadsworth, in the county of Medina and State of Ohio, in place of William J. Swisher, resigned.

Charles J. Thompson to be postmaster at Defiance, in the county of Defiance and State of Ohio, in place of Charles J. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1906.

George W. Whitmer to be postmaster at Pleasant Hill, in the county of Miami and State of Ohio, in place of William T. Marshall, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lucian T. Claybaugh to be postmaster at Donora, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Lucian T. Claybaugh. Incumbent's commission expired June 28, 1906.

James Lloyd Galbraith to be postmaster at Canonsburg, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William K. Galbraith, deceased.

James Koller to be postmaster at Myerstown, in the county of Lebanon and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William J. Noll, resigned.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

John R. Cochran, jr., to be postmaster at Anderson, in the county of Anderson and State of South Carolina, in place of John R. Cochran, jr. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1907.

Jefferson F. Richardson to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Greenville and State of South Carolina, in place of Jefferson F. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1907.

George D. Shore to be postmaster at Sumter, in the county of Sumter and State of South Carolina, in place of George D. Shore. Incumbent's commission expires January 7, 1907.

TENNESSEE.

Frank W. Galbraith to be postmaster at Jefferson City, in the county of Jefferson and State of Tennessee, in place of Joseph N. Ellis, resigned.

N. J. Tallent to be postmaster at Dayton, in the county of Rhea and State of Tennessee, in place of John Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1906.

TEXAS.

William P. Fleming to be postmaster at Georgetown, in the county of Williamson and State of Texas, in place of William P. Fleming. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1906.

David A. Robinson to be postmaster at Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, in place of William A. O'Leary, deceased.

WASHINGTON.

Charles P. Kimball to be postmaster at Bremerton, in the county of Kitsap and State of Washington, in place of Charles P. Kimball. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1906.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Philip S. Malcolm, of Oregon, to be collector of customs for the district of Willamette, in the State of Oregon, to succeed Isaac L. Patterson, whose term of office has expired.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

First Lieut. William Vans Edmondson Jacobs to be a captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 4, 1906, to succeed William Henry Roberts, retired.

First Lieut. James Mahool Moore to be a captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from October 1, 1906, to succeed Charles Hugh McLellan, retired.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Lyman M. Bass, of New York, to be United States attorney for the western district of New York, in the place of Charles H. Brown, who will resign.

MEMBER OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

I nominate the person herein named for appointment as a member of the Philippine Commission and to be secretary of public instruction in the Philippine Islands, provided for in the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes."

W. Morgan Shuster, of the District of Columbia, to which office he was appointed during the recess of the Senate, vice James F. Smith, appointed governor-general of the Philippine Islands.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1906.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PAUL D. PORTER.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That during the balance of the Fifty-ninth Congress and until the organization of the Sixtieth Congress, Paul D. Porter be authorized to act as special employee of the House of Representatives, and receive compensation at the rate of \$1,500 per annum. Said officer